United States, presented to mankind the first efficient. dective attempt to consecrate in a durable and permanent orm the principles of liberty—to consecrate, in defiance of a efforts of tyrants, the rights and libertles of nations. Applaure. | They here exected upon the sure foundations fruth and justice, and due observance of the rights of all en the temple of liberty, and invited hither, to aid in dring permane noy and force to it the lovers of freedom and justice throughout the world. [Cheers | Their invitation, their call was beard, it was responded to: then the series of right came hither, with arms in their hands to aid in the establishment of this great Republic. Many, asty left their bones upon the battle fields of the interior and the series of research and the series of reland. A Fresbyterian [Great applanue.] I say, lades and gentlemen, a countryman and protetype in every sense, of the distinguished gentleman whom we this night bear. [Great applanue.] I say, lades and gentlemen, a countryman and protetype in every sense, of the distinguished gentleman whom we this night bear. [Great applanue.] An Irishman by birth, a Saxon by descent, a Presbyterian in religion, a patriot at heart, a believer, like him, in the right of oppressed men to resert a the sword to effect the establishment and vindication of their liberties and the overshrow of tyranny—Montgom of was the first distinguished man, not a native of those United States, who sacrificed his life for American liberty is that clurious struggle. [Applause.] You remember that he traversed, in mid winter, the northern regions, pentrated to the strongest British hold in all North America, and but for his death in the hour of victory, would have exceed that ever crowned the cliotis of man arms. La Fayette followed and served. I need to say with what vast advantage, this infant strongting Republic; and fifty years afterward he came to say with what vast advantage, this infant strongting Republic; and fifty years afterward he came is a say with what vast advantage, this infant strongting Republic; and fifty years afterward he came has he ravers to visit her, like the guest of this evening; (Cheers) and her thousands, in gratitude to the Divine Being who had so long preserved her friend and henoacter, as we to right thank the same Great Being for the emateipation of the recent captive of British po singling out this distinguished gentleman for this mark of our great respect and esteem? It is because we would emulate the past, adher to the principles which have beretofore governed in social as well as all other regards the action of or people. The independence of these United States, it will be remembered, was flushly acknowledged by the signing of the definitive articles of peace in 1782. At that time, for the very first occasion, the suthrailed people of Ireland received some amelioration of the sufferings under which they had labored for some two centuries, under the haranses of British misrule. It was there that an eminent patriot dared to advance before the Parliament of Ireland a proposition that the oppressed Catholics of Ireland should be permitted in future, as they had not previously been allowed to do, to receive leases to a very moderate extended a kind of lead denominated "unprointable bog." That be permitted in future, as they had not previously been silewed to do, to receive leases to a very moderate extent, of a kind of land denominated "unprofitable bog." That flight privilege was conceded, and it was the first fruit for poor Ireland, of American Independence. Gentlemen, further fruits have been realized; very considerable melioration has subsequently taken place, all classes have at last been admitted to the ordinary benefits of citizens of the empire; persons of every denomination may now sit in Parliament, and every class to a certain extent, is allowed to be represented. But still oppression reign in that unhappy country to an extent which renders residence there scarcely tolerable to a bold and raliant spirit like that of our guest of this evening, cheers or like those of very many of his associates whom we have now the honor to recognize among us, either as citizens or as serving their probation to fit them for that high station. Since the establishment of this Republic we have received accessions of the most valuable description from unfortunate Ireland. Although unable to fift horself to such a position among nations as to claim aquality with

staten. Since the establishment of this kepfalite we have received accessions of the most valuable description from unfortunate Ireland. Although unable to lift herself to such a position among nations as to claim equality with us, she has contributed to our advancement by constantly sending forth men who have distinguished thousalves in every walk of life in our country. I need not refer to other individuals; I will, however, to a tew. Subsequently to our Revolution, you all remember the poisous effort made by the Irish of 98; [cheers,] that effort which eventuated, among other things, in giving to the roll of martyrs for liberty, the illustrious name of Robert Emmet; [cheers,] that effort, which, though no successful, gave to this City several of its most distinguished of them all who is represented among us this evening by his elderson, who sits by the right hand of our guest; cheers,] I mean Thomas Addis Emmet, [cheers,] the brother of Ireland's martyr, the leader of the American ber, by far the most elequent member of that bar during the whole period that he honored it with his presence. It gave us Dr. McNevin, one of the most entirent of his profession; and many other citizens who have done great honor to this country, and whom it would perhaps be invidious to attempt to name, they are so numerous. That effort, to be sure, failed, but it gave to this Republic those valuable citizens; and it proved another circumstance, that the efforts of Ireland for liberty were not the contest of religious sects. [Cheers I I will be remembered when British power succeeded in crushing the effort there were selected from among the foromost Irish patriots 20 victius who were rent for twenty years to a closs prison in the north of Scelland—they were four Roman Catholics, ax Presbyterians, and to Protestants. That effort failed but it was followed by another offort. I mean that of 48 Applanse. In 1848 the spirit of Ireland again arose, it and the offort here were selected from an appicious star; again British power triumphed

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manspicious stars again British power triumphed; again the choicest men of Ireland were selected for banishment the a remote and diatant clime, almost beyond the puls of dilization, of human society, to the far, far distant land hthe couth, selected by Britsin herself as the home of her slons against law and civil society. [Gronns] Many escaped and are among us, whom we recognize as our fellow citizens, as honored members of this community, Jahn B. Dillen, Richard O Gorman, (cheers) are among our party this evening, and many others whom I might name. These were the brist that came, and I mane them on that account,—I will not proceed further with the list. Among at there are none more worthy of the name of thisten, more worthy of being honored by their countrymen and fellow citizens in this Republic. A quastion arose which twited great notice in that contest, it was, whether it was allowable to resist the power of tyrants by the sword. It divided sentiment: there were these who held it was insadient to resort to arms; but J. B. Dillon, Thomas France Meagher, and many more, advocated the doctrine that he swerd in the right hand of a freeman was the string and the resist that the swerd in the right hand of a freeman was the string and the role of the control of the string and catabilishing the fights of men. I say these gentlemen advocated that doctrine, but if there was one more powerful alvoate of that doctrine than all the resi, it was nong guest of this evening, John Mitchel. [Great apphase.] If there was one whose word went farther and was more effective tan any of the rest, it was our guest of this ovening, John Mitchel. [Great apphase.] If there was one whose word went farther and was more effective tan any of the rest, it was our guest of this ovening, theers, who, passing through the ordeal of a trial before packed jury, sentenced first to a dangerous climate. Sentening immediate dostruction to his health, passing though the ordeal of condenation by the mere word of the sort of the form of the remains of John nois Ald-

side of the Atlantic, but my soul sicken, to see the whole of Europe one camp, and bayonets to the heart of the people. [Appliance] Should I not be proud, a this occasion to have before me, and have the honor to congravable to make the property of the proof and the country, the guest of this evening. John Mitchel! [Prolonged Applace.] No name can be more appropriately associated with the principles of the Revolution than that of John Mitchel. Loud applause.] It was in the Revolution that the great fact was presented to the world of the sovereighty of the people [cheers.] and in the person of John Mitchel you have seen the boldest advocate of that principle. [Great applance.] For what did the Revolution shine forth most conspicuously? It was for its assertion of the right of nations to independence. [Applance.] What, but liberty, was it that the people of the United States sought for with Washington at their head? In the language of Harrison, the historian of English themselves, "he sought to "give liberty, without Beenthousness, to his countrymen [cheers.] and it was for this that Mitchel strove and was called by the Government of Great Britain, but have the comediation that the British felon is now about to be a proud American citizen. [Prolonged applance.] If there has been one feeling that has been inculcated into me from my childhood, it is antipathy to the British Government. [Cheers.] When I stepped upon the soil of your foreighters for the first time, I looked upon it with serrow. I had trodden the desolate streets of Pompeli. I had seen the misery of London: I had witnessed scenass which had sickened the hearts of men born in a country of plenty, but it was with deeper sorrow that I beheld Ireland in her misery. It was not wanting fertility nor salabrity of climate; but when I asked Richard Cobden what was the cause of the misfortune of that country, his answer to me was, "Our accursed legislation. Thave the gratinoation of here knowing that them accursed legislation which perchance which proclaims to t

\*pungent sentences, as the man whom the assemblage pres-

rent of cheers, which seemed to shake the roof of the vast edifice. Mr. Mitchel spoke as follows:

MR. MITCHEL'S SPEECH. MR. CHARMAN, CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, CITIZENS OF AMERICA: It makes my pulse beat stronger to find myself in the presence of free citizens to speak to an assembly of men whom I can address by the name "Citizen." Often in my native country I have stood before multitudes of beings, apparently human beings, having the gait and aspect of men, nay, having many of the attributes of man in his natural state-the feelings, the passions, the individual courage of men, but posand political organization, the national pride and power and ambition that set men above the beasts and but little lower than the angels. Oh! I have stood in presence of myriads of my countrymen and have not seen the face of one citizen, nor even of one loyal subject: and, believe me, this is a hideous sight. True, citizensible there: for law was not, yet by solemn award of what they call law, I, who speak to you, was formally deprived of what they call my citizenship; from that islse law I have the honor to be an outlaw; the individuals who term themselves the government of my pative country, by formal procedure in a place purporting to be a Court of Justice, divested me my statute and litation-it is promotion. The monarchical East casts me out-the Republican West welcomes and embraces me. One slave the less in Europe-"One freeman more, America, to thee!" Since I landed on your happy theres. I have anxiously exactly, the real meaning, the actual, available value of the public honors which have been hesped upon me or offered to me; and with all the predisposition in the world to doubt, and undervalue and disparage popular the English Press will say, and will try to think of it. The Americans, they will say, for 1 know their slang by heart, love a little excitement and novelty. Maris and Grisl not having arrived as expected, the merry public of New York condescends to amuse itself in the meantime with the rant ings of an Irish rebet or two. Then there is the "Irish Note: It is said, Scheming politicians they will say. Vote, as it is called. Scheming politicians, they will say, want to make capital for the Hard Shells or for the Soft. and so they force themselves to enset a little Hibernian enthusiasm for one evening. But this explanation will not serve: though comfortable to the British mind, it is not true; there is something deeper; for, in the first downhot to resist the power of tyrants by the swol. It is didded settiment, there were those which fulfill was income to be a setting the power of the country of the count

GINTLEMEN: I have your kind invitation to be present at a rubble intert send red to the characters in have your kind invitation to be present at a rubble intert send red to the characters. In putriot John Mitchel. My forticed years and a compression intrinsity, must deprive me of the confidence in emitted with a facility with your and those year represent, on the suit-

Latter of General Scott,
Gentlemen: Major General Sestabas had the honor to receive an
invitation to the dinner about to be given by the filends of republi-can freeders in this city, to the distinguished Irish patriot, John
Mitchel, which Gen. S. regrets to decline, as he declines all public
city-tailinguished.

Letter of Mr. Sciented.

Washington, Dec. 19, 1352.

Gentlemen: Your letter leviting me to attend a public dinner to a given to John Mirchel, a various from the penal laws anatod by British Parliament, for the englaving of his native land, has been excived, and I give you my sheere thank for your kind roman when considering with an occasion so hanceable to the City New York, and so interesting to the friends of liberty throughout he world.

corid.

chapasment here will prevent my availing myself of this concentration, but I shall heartly exacut with you in all year determined by sympathy, hearitally of what with you in all year determined by sympathy, hearitally and concrated in all the effects of the previous meet have made to predoce the amelioration of the previous meet have made to predoce the amelioration of the hard are early termination of the punishment in and hiscomyalisms enter the previous which is not a representation of the punishment has and hiscomyalisms enter the previous subject to be a subject to the product of the punishment has and hiscomyalisms enter the product of the punishment has and hiscomyalisms enter the product of the punishment has all hiscomyalisms and the product of the punishment has all hiscomyalisms.

Litter of Hamsilton Fig. ...

Litter of Hamsilton Fig. ...
Wassington, Thursday, Dec. 13 1231.
General State to return my condita schnowledgments for he invitation which you have been pleased to exceed to me to parelyses in the proposed testimental of the friends of republican free-int to John Mitchel.

Letter of General Shields.

Letter of General Shields.

Wassinstrow. Dec. 14, 1250.

With claim to attend the public invitation to attend the public dinner to be given in New York me the 15th instant. It of New Mitchel, by the "friends of Republican Freedom," and I regret exceedingly that it will not be in my power to exceed the training of the pressure of fundings prevents my leaving this city at this time, or I would be happy to units with you on that occasion.

It would affined me the most sit care satisfaction to be able, in this or any other way, to teatify my admirstion for the character of your distinguished greet, and to just in giving him an entimestale welcome to the free shores of America.

With sentiments of esteem and regard, I am, vory sincerely, yours, &c.

JAS. SHIELDS

Letter of Postmanter General Campbell.

MASSINGTON. Thereby, Dec. 15, 1935.

GENTLEMENT I have received your letter of the 12th test, honoring me with an invitation to a distort to be given to Mr. Mitchel, at the Breadway Theorem, on the 19th line. While I am gratified with this more of your respect. I haven to say that the exheusive of my official durine, at this time peculiarly exacting will render it impossible for me to be in New York on the occasion reformed to.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obscient servant and friend.

JAMES CAMPSELL.

close of the music, that gentleman rose to respond. His rising was the signal for most enthusiastic appliance. We report his remarks in full, premising that the speech was mest pertinent and elequent, and received the oft repeated and most hearty approbation of the audience-SPENCH OF MR. MEASURER.

one evening on the Ohio-an evening I shall not easily forget. The river had been swollen with recent rains. The current was passing quickly, but with the placidity which reminded one of the old proverb, that " smooth was pale. Thin clouds, with softened outline and mingling gently with one another, were moving to vard the north. There was something in the air, which, if touched with great tenderness, if not with mournfulauguish and pervades our nature as if with the faint pulsations of a subsiding struggle, but with that mournfulness which accompanies the recollections of home, and is tempered and sweetened, lit up with the love of in it, on its topmest branches, striking out their wings, and intering their quick notes of Joy. Oh! with what a sweet thrill clime forth the liquid song from that waving. sparkling foliage; and how confident it made the lookeren, that the tree from which it gue hed in a thousand ming-Fing streams would stand, and flourish, and put forth its beauty, and rejoice in the fragrant breath of the summer, and stoutly defy the shock of the winter for years to come! it was a dream. I looked downward—the roots were stripped. The earth had been lossened from them, and they glistened like honez—whitened, as they were, with the water which tumbled through them, and about them, and over them. One hold alone it seemed to have. But the sleepless element was busy upon that. Even while I loked, the soft mould slipped in flakes from the solitary stay which held the tree erect. And there it stood-full of viger, full of heanty, full of festive life, full of promise, with the grave, perhaps a fathom deep, opened at its feet. The next flood, and the last link must give! And down must come that lord of the forest, with all his bonors, with all his strength, with all his mirth, and the remorse-less river shall toss him to the thick slime, and then fling him up again, tearing his tangled finery, and brusing and breaking his proud limbs—until, two thousand miley below, on some stagmant awamp, tired of the dead pray, the wild pursuer, chafed and foaming from the chase shall cast a shapeless log ashore. "Such shall be "the fate." I said, "of the European Kings!" It is now summer with them. The sunbeams glid the doines of their pelaces. The helmets, with the crimson mones, burn along hose white lines, within which legions countless as that of Xerxes are encamped. Prayers are going on in a pavillion on the field. It is the camp near Olmütz. The golden lamps. and cross, and vascs of the votive altar, fill the sir, like the branch of Avernus, with a yellow lustre; and the silver trempets sounding the thanksgiving stash their shadows on the purple curtains of the chapel Eisewhere-I believe in that also her sympathy and the country of America, at but also her sympathy and active friendship, may, claim for them that America shall be to them the very standing ground-proved file by Archimedes, whereout they may plain a lever that shall more the worth. We have omitted throughout this speech to note the distinguished marks of approval with which it was received. This applauge was at times most vociferous, and so constant that the time of delivery was the roly much extended. Mr. W. O. Coson them read the following letters. Those receiving the greatest applause were from Thomas O. Conor. Gen. Shields and Archibachy Hagles.

Latter of Archimeter Hagles.

Latter of Archimeter Hagles.

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Latter of Archimeter Hagles.

And the search of the field support for one it may be considered expect and the proper for one it may be present that the theory of John Minished. I know not whether made a simple form of the proper for one it may be present to the distinct of the proper for one it may be present to the first market of the fi Paris-bridal feasts are going on old cathodrals shake from vault to belfry with swelling organs and surging choirs, and

iniquity of its violation. To republicanism imputing its violation. For as the word "order" with them does signify, in truth, the conservation of aristocratic and expitetle power, in like, manner the word "republicanism" is used by them to denote the subversion of society, morality, the arts of peace, all the prospects of religion, all the excellences proprieties and folicities of life. Order!—Republicanism! They use the one to expound their paradise—they use the other to express the confusion dark ness and agoness of the abyes. "Even so, ratio they in the Convention, "did the Tarquins call the Society of Rome on assembly of brigands. Even so did the Vassals of Porcenta regard Scawola as a madman. Thus, according to the manifestors of Xerres, did Architics plunder the treasury of Greece. Thus did Octavina and Astony "ordsin—with their bands fall of spoils and dyed with blood—that they alone should be deemed element—alone and these virtues." To resume. Order must be main

a desperate spendth ift. The men who will not oreast their oaths must be shipped off to swamps teeming with pestlence. The men who will not surrenders the charter they have sworn to defend must be lashed together and shot down in bales. A swarm of spies must be let loose. Ikke becats through the land. There must be a thief, with a note book commissioned to every house. The national sovereignty was not inviolable. Neither shall the house-household gods, with the traditional sanctities, toy gifts, and worship. Mensee, terrify, paralyze the people, and, with a soldier at the belief box, call upon them to ever cise the franchise. Legitimatize the infany. Proscribe potterity. Pronounce that it shall be born dumb. Ever a throne on the suffrage of seven millions. Boast that it is erected by the people, and, then, to prove your magnanimous submission to the national will—how dutifully you repect—how profoundly you reverence—how sincerely you regard it as the source of all legitimite an therity—declare that it shall speak, that it shall act no mere. Nominate the inheritors to the thrones Circumstribe, arrest, annihilate the power to which you refer your crown and scepter, by willing, designing, and chaeting that the gorgeous farmiture, did not trappings, shall be irrevocable, and to your furtices theirs traumissible. Do this, Do it bobliy. Do it without any mercy for the living, without any decency for the dead, heediess of the past, indifferent to the future—despite of the oath that binds you—reckless of the God who watches you! Do it! Do it with the hardened heart and the savage. other but the temporary impulse. I shall not go into his tory to substantiate these views. When a nation is fore the nation is active, adventurous, occupied with great projects, competent to achieve great ends. When a nation is enshaved she is spiritless, inert and sluggish—is stirred by no proud conceptions—her strength energated, she is enequal to an industrious career. The most prespectual days which nations have enjoyed have been those in which their freedom was most complement. More than this, the conaciousness of freedom endued them with a vigor which not only repelled but appoint the remains. Prussia, when it was less than Portugal in population, encountered successfully the greatest of the European powers. Holland, with an area of a few thousand square miles only, and resources in proportion, bore up against the empire of Spain, when Spain had at her element of the Switzerland, without a colony, without as ally, without a grap upon the seas, stands secure in the milest of fees—a citadel of freedom impregnable as the Alps. Carthage reckened more years than the Macelonian States. Venice had a longer pedigree than kingly France. So said Thomas Davis, from whom, on the subject of freedom. I love to quarte. And in speaking of the change which the acquisition of freedom would effect in the condition of Ireland, this young and noble writer has said. "Shetis now myoverished, derieded and disarmed. Once a nation, most of these life would vanish. Soil and soa, hoad, theart and hand, wielded by native raless, would render had no she with the capital which breaks from the manual top, and soars from sea to sky, unrivaled and resistless." I am not so blind a worthipper of freedom as to maintain that the condition of society where it prevails—even when of the act, hat when freedom has taken that shape, or when freedom for collection of society where it prevails—even when or it most when freedom strives to resolve and realize itself into that condition, there are and there have been errors. when freedom strives to resolve and realize itself into that condition there are and there have been errors; there are, and there have been violences; there are, and there have been crimes; there are, and there have been from the lowest to the highest state of civilization—many perions irregularities, many great mischlefs many grave calemities, from the evil which shides upon this earth, incorporates itself with, and breaks out more or less vividly in every transaction of life. I do not from the cause of freedom nor from the progress of republicanism, inset upon a miracutous exemption. Let the spologists of absolution be equally impartial. The slime of the sarpont is on the fairest features of creation. It is the common care. When we find it on the tree of knowledge planted by God himself, can we be surprised that it sometimes will be traced upon the tree of liberty which mortal lands have reared! Every action has its cell susceptibilities. Look to the see, of which we spoke a little while ago: it has its storms—if the grand auxiliary of commerce, it is, at times, destructive of it. What says liberty ferattan! The immensity of the means is inseparable from the excess. Such are the great works of mature—auch is the sea. But like the sea, the waste and excess are lost in the advantage. What said Daniel O'Connell—he who was no republican, who proved himself as stanch a monarchist as Edmand Barke himself, and became notorious for his incessant repudiation of the natural agencies of revolution—what said Daniel O'Connell! "The more pure and honest any man may be in the adoption of his opinities is sources in the purest wishes of the human heart, and it frequently produces the greatest advantages to the has its sources in the purest wishes of the human heart, and it frequently produces the greatest advantages to the public." "How would it," he asks, "how would it be possible to evercome the many obstacles which saif interest, and disposition which grave men call intemperance. "Something must be pardoned to the spirit of liberty," said Edmand Burke, the great champion of the old French monarchy. And what said Sheridan, speaking of the French revolution—"Great enormities, at which the hear shuddered, and which not merely wounded every f

of the speech just quoted from, great arress was laid upon "the Americans seeking for independence," and their leaders "hossing of their now modeling their government." It was said that "the foliuse fato of the Brish Empire, and of ages unborn, would depend upon the finders was drawn of "the Consequences that would attend Americas is becoming independent." A Minister of the Crown—I forgot his name [aughter]—maintained that "America, wisnout money, without trade, without "resources, could not continue to prefer a ruinous war and a precarious isolation to the blassings of peace and "a happy dependence on Great Britain." Again, when it was moved by the Deke of Richmond, in the Lords, "that Mr. Penn should be examined upon the A seican-question," the motion was agreed to principally for this reason, as it was urgued, "that there could not be a suspicion of his partiality in favor of American independence, as the great fortune of his family, it not wholly iest, would be much impaired by such an event. And, at last, to end the matter for the present, we have the editor of The Answell Register saying, in reference to the Fourth of July, 1776, "the fetal day at length arrived, which, however the final consequences may be, must be deeply regretted by every true friend of this Empire.—by every true friend of the British Empire, of course! A futal day, when thirteen English colounes in America declared themselves free and independent. Such the effects that may proceed from too great apower on the one side, and too ill timed a doubt of obedience on the other." But it was not only implied or affirmed, insinated or insisted on, that your good fathers were incompetent to make their own laws, many fether own fairs, appropriate their own affairs, appropriate their own and a too declared, and to off the money, and realize, on their own bottom, an independent fortune; was confidently asserted that they were Incompetent to keep themselves from the money and the many fairs of the continues, and to all time a consideration of the ma "interbinant. But such is not the fact (observes the gentle section), for the very talls of the American sheep are so inden with wood that each has a cart or a wagon, on tour little wheels, to support and keep if from trailing on the ground. Them we are told that "they calk their hips," and "stoff their besis," and "litter their houses with this wood; and, is the each that great proposed on the making for a cod and whale fishers, and their houses with this wood; and, is the each that great proposed on the making for a cod and whale fishers, and there can dear the casesary for mo to remind you that your fathers eathers ever proved the republicanism, but likewise and moreover, proved that republicanism, but likewise and of society and laws in which they could most prospecually operate. It is always so. When a people come to the determination of selaing on a loftler region and a wider field of action, it is certain that there ever will be as there ever have been in such events -certain inampicious hinds hovering about them-perching upon globets, and tembstores, and wicken oaks—crooking night and day, with an interminable assiduity, their dismel prognostications. They who at this day maintain that the people of Europe are unit for republicanism would assuredly have said the same of the American colonists, had the creatures lived when test tolalism pravided in Boston Harbor, and the ladies of South Carolina became Sisters of Charity to the soldless of Sumpter and Marion. If at present they express the opinion that these old colonists were qualified for republicanism, it is simply became their judgment accents to every existing arrangement, and sanctions filliseriminately all successful speculations. Their prophetic are founded on the calculations of the peddler, and their sevents overly existing arrangement, and sanctions filliseriminately all successful speculations. Their prophetic are founded on the calculations of the peddler, and their sevents overy exists a result of the peddler, and their sevents overly have

sense of diplomatic courtesy, has taken care to warn all adventurers and seditions propagandists that the United States will in no wise sauction or protect them if they engage in fraudulent machinations for distirbing the internal quiet of her nations; and he further declares "that the United States will do as much "as any of the European powers to promote tranquility." In all this there seems to me, I confess, more of comity towards the sceptered conspirators of Europe, and less of generasity towards their exiled victims, than I should have thought benefing in the manifesto of an American minister. Now I have a word to say on this subject of international comity. The phrase contains a faischood. Nations have nothing to do with it. Internonarchical comity would be its right name, as an example or two will suffice to show. Louis Napoleon, you remember, ordered the wandering Magyar not to set the sole of his weary foot upon French soil, and he a possenger too, on board an American ship. This, you might think was discourtery. God bless you'll twist true politicess—politicness, not indeed, to the home less exile—not to the nation whose flag waved over him—but politicness to the Kaiser of Anatria. It was a delicate stiention to the Czar of all the Russias. The Czar himself, also, is the very pink and flower of this sort of courtesy and comity; it is true be could lag the ladies of the Polith and courtesy. It was true politeness, politeness, not indeed, to the home less calle—not to the nation whose flag waved over himbut politeness to the Kaiser of Augstra. it was a delicate stention to the Caar of all the Russias. The Caar himself, else, is the very pink and flower of this sort of contrasy and comity, it is true he could flag the ladies of the Polith cenvent on the bare back, but it you only saw him at a review in Vienne, with his friend, Her Gracious Mi- 7, it would do you good to witness the peace and it is that reign among those crowned brethren and sisters. Great Britain, however, is certainly the most accomplished master in this species of politeness. Tou remember that after the late Halian struggle, certain weather own refugees, with a price upon their heads, made their way to Maita, and asked permission to land; but the British Governor eterally waved them off—the gunsof the fortress showed their grinning muzzles. The poer souls wanted only shelter and permission to take longings and buy victuals—it is all very well, said the Governor, but you cannot stop here, and so they passed on, to Barbary, or Morocco, or—heave as we no pollumes. In this reception, yet it was true international comity, it was made to the waster of Naples, and the imperial executioners of Vienna. That was the most exquisite pollumess, too, which impelied the British Ministers to jlone the foreign residents in London under police serveillance, upon a representation from the Assistan Court; it was true courts y that made them send centralites a few morths ago to break coseft. Rossath shouse and search for arms and correspondence. Above all, it was no effort of the most refined urbanity, that stealing of the Italian letters in the English Pest Oflice, copying them for the use of the King of Naples, and resualing and forwarding than as if nothing had happened, whereby the noblest deared the regular politic and properly the noblest hearts in Haly were betrayed to their destruction. I have observed that an English newspaper, published in N is not true, there is something deeper; for in the first place, I am no orator that I should draw an audience, enchained through its ear, as the queens of song can do, neither can I be of the smallest service to Hard Shells or to Soft. In political conchology I have no skill—the mystery of Hunkerism is unknown to me, and what a Silver Gray may mean, alas! I cannot tell. Let England think of it well: in no single article can I minister to the popular appetite for excitement. I cannot prove the Pope to be an Antichrist, as one Gavazzi, I am teld, can do: neither am I able to demonstate that the Protestants are the locusts who were to arise out of the bottom less pit as Cathelic theologians show clearly enough. The great Anglo Saxon idea also has in me neither a preacher nor a pupil. Though an Anglo Saxon by blood and race, I confess that I derive no pride from the circumstance, I confess that I derive no pride from the circumstance in the work, and energy which is still for war—was with the work, and energy which is still for war—was with the work, and energy which is still for war—was with the work, and circumstance, when it meets its musch, and only that those spirits should consume themselves for ever in vale, that those infity into lidicey or wring into insanity between, in an Anglo Saxon was and early contained the most greated and the proper was a still a state of the popular appear of the proper was a still and the proper w only that those spirits should consume themselves for over in valie, that those lofty intellects should be dragged down into lideog or wring into basnity forever, in an eternal and hopeless conflict with cureless wrong and slavery and falsehood. No, I believe in a moral and in tellectual electricity. I believe that nothing of all the thought and passion expended for this cause, has been look, but that it is heating, kindling, even now the atmosphere of the world I believe that not a solitary captive has sighted forth his soul alone in the dangeons of Naples, not a gallant soldier has fallen with his feet to the foe on the fields of Hangery, or Lombardy, or Baden; not an imprisoned student has grown prematurely baid, or prematurely gray, or has gone and in the cells of Spielbucg, but his spirit lives and moves about us, helping to swell and kindle the leavoning, heaving, secthing mass of that hid which breeds God's earthquakes and his lightning. Citizens of New York, I thank you; and I have repaid your kindness at least with candor. No Secretary, or man shall charge me with fraud. I am a professed revolution let now, or adventurer, a solitious propagandist. I mean to make use of the freedom guaranteed to me as a citizen or inchoate citizen of America, to belp and to stimulate the movement of European Democracy, and especially of Irish Independence. I mean to claim for the revolutionary refugees here, not only the hospitality and the country of America, but also her sympathy and active friendship; nay, I cleim for them that America shall be to them the very standing ground-prayed for by Archimedes, whereon they may plant a lever that shall move the world.

We have omitted throughout this speech to note the discontinuous controls the optimised with which it was received.